

# GREECE KEEPS EUROPE ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

Powers Undecided What to Do About Greece.

WILL NOT ACT HASTILY.

England, France and Italy in Favor of Further Deliberation.

BLOCKADE IS PROBABLE.

King George Will Not Evacuate While He Has a Soldier Left.

TROOPS PREPARING FOR ACTION.

Austria Orders Infantry to Be in Readiness to Move, and the Sultan is Massing His Troops on the Bulgarian Frontier.

By James Creelman.  
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

**ATHENS, March 9.**—Notwithstanding the continued threatening attitude of the powers, I am authorized by the Greek Government to say that while there is a fighting man left or a war ship afloat King George will not retire a single soldier from Crete. A roar for war goes up from the whole Greek nation to-night, and just now a telegram has come from the Greek Vice-Consul at Canea saying that the Italian Commandant has informed him that by the instructions of the foreign Admirals he must leave by the first boat, and meanwhile must consider himself a prisoner.

Macedonia in Turmoil.

Already it is announced that the uprising in Macedonia has begun to show itself. The foreign war ships are hovering near every large Greek port. The great secret societies which have supported the revolution in Crete and prepared for insurrection in Macedonia are determined that the Turkish power in Europe must fall.

These secret societies are very powerful. One of them was formed here about a year ago, which is a puzzle. No one knows any member of it, but a banker who lives in Egypt. The money is collected by men who are not members of the society.

How Secret Funds Are Raised.

They call upon every head of a family settled in Greece, whether native or foreigner, explain that they are come to collect money for the purposes of the National Society, and that they have taxed him at so and so many francs a month. They add that if he can pay more, so much the better. They show him a slip of yellow paper with certain words written down, and explain that these are official receipts which the collectors of the society will deliver to every one on receiving the monthly dues. Few dare refuse to pay this tax.

Since the creation of the society the total amount received is said to have reached thirty-four million francs. All Greece is desirous of learning who the man is who has the spending of that money, and of the enormous sums that will be paid in as time goes on. But he is utterly unknown. No clew has been obtained.

Armies Ready for the Fray.

On the Northern frontier nearly the whole Greek army is in position, and the Sultan has suddenly ordered an immense army lying on the Bulgarian frontier to join forces in threatening Greece.

The statesmen of Europe surely will not force Greece to vindicate herself by inaugurating a great war, of which no man can foresee the wisdom.

The courage and moderation of the Greeks is shown by the temperate language of the reply to the brutal and insulting ultimatum. The Greek Government frankly avows its desire to give the powers ground for further discussion.

BIG POWERS HESITATE.

England, France and Italy Want to Delay Decisive Action Pending Negotiations.

**London, March 9.**—The communications which Lord Salisbury wired to the powers last evening, concerning the reply of Greece to the collective note of the powers have resulted in the concurrence of France and Italy with Great Britain, that coercive measures toward Greece should be delayed and negotiations continued at Athens.

A telegram received at the Foreign Office from Rome states that the Italian Government considers the Greek note of too negative a character to justify the powers in taking immediate action.

Dispatches from official sources in Berlin say that a certain measure of blockade of Greece must be observed, though it may not be immediately enforced. The form of blockade which Germany favors is something similar to that which was put into operation in 1886, which was pre-eminently peaceful.

Under the German plan a fortnight should elapse before any action is taken. At the expiration of that time a pacific form of blockade should be put into operation, under which any Greek or other vessel that may be arrested will not be confiscated, but will be released when the blockade is raised.

Dispatches from Athens say that the fever of excitement is abating and the city is becoming quieter. The Greek Government has reason to believe that the moderate tone of Greece's note to the powers will be approved by the governments at Paris and London and will oblige the powers to pause. Germany and Russia, in the opinion of the Greek Government, will not act alone, and a halt on the part of the powers is believed to be assured.

Every available steamship in Greek waters has been chartered for the purpose of conveying war material to Thessaly. The reserves who have been summoned to arms by the Government are arriving



SQUAD DRILL OF RECRUITS AT THE SPARTAN CLUB.



SIGNING THE MUSTER ROLLS.



MAKING THE FLAG FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.



SWEARING IN THE RECRUITS.

## NEW YORK GREEKS ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

A company of 300 members of the local Greek colony has been enrolled for military service in the war with Turkey, and arrangements have been completed for their passage to Athens on the steamer Sarnia. The volunteers have all taken the oath of allegiance, and are fully organized and prepared to join the army of King George the moment of their arrival. Greek women, members of the colony, are busy making a flag to be presented to the patriots.

Greek Vice-Consul, that they must leave the island at once.

It is reported that the siege of Gandamos has been raised and that the Mussulmans who were beleaguered there have moved to places of safety.

The insurgents made an attack upon the Turkish positions at Akrotiri yesterday, but were stoutly resisted by the Turks and finally repulsed. The insurgents were reinforced during the night and renewed their attack upon the place to-day.

**MUTILATING MOSLEMS.**

Massacres by Angry Christians Filling Cretan Hospitals with Women and Children.

**Canea, Crete, March 9.**—A large number of Moslem women and children are confined in the hospital here suffering from mutilation inflicted upon them by Christians. News from the interior shows that massacres of Moslems by Christians are of almost hourly occurrence.

Out of 167 Moslems in the village of Cykia, only one person, a child, escaped slaughter.

Advices from Blerapetra, on the south coast of the island, say that Mussulmans in possession of that town were summoned to surrender by the Christian insurgents, and that they refused to do so. The insurgents then fired a volley into the fort which was held by the Moslems, whereupon an Italian cruiser lying off the town fired upon the insurgents, compelling them to retire.

**BADGERING BALFOUR.**

Harcourt Wants Parliament's Consent Before British Forces Are Used Against Greece.

**London, March 9.**—As the House of Commons was on the point of adjourning this evening Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, leader of the Liberal party, while discussing the negotiations arising from Greece's reply, said he desired an assurance that the British forces should not be employed against Greece before Parliament was given a chance to express its judgment on the matter.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Government leader, said that the course demanded by the opposition was extremely inexpedient and absolutely entirely to precedent. The Government was most anxiously desirous of an amicable settlement. It was in every way conscious of its responsibility, and was acting in the firm belief that it was pursuing a policy that would bring liberty to Crete and preserve the peace of Europe. It was not prepared to impel either by a pledge which might hamper its action at a critical moment.

In reply to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Balfour said he did not think that the negotiations now in progress would be terminated by Thursday, enabling a statement of the intentions of the powers to be made on that day, as had been promised by M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister.

**WANTS MIXED OCCUPATION.**

Italy Will Not Entertain a Proposal to Occupy Crete Alone.

**Rome, March 9.**—The Cabinet met to-day. Premier di Rudini presiding, to discuss the reply of Greece to the collective

note of the powers.

It was agreed to each of the powers saying that, in the opinion of Italy, the powers are still one of accord as to the method of coercion which should be directed against Greece, and that nothing can be done until the question is settled. The communication to the powers says that Italy will not entertain a proposal to occupy Crete alone, but if there shall be any occupation of the island it must be a mixed occupation.

**FRANCE WANTS MORE TIME.**

Socialists Trying to Hurry the Ministry in Deciding About Crete.

**Paris, March 9.**—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Millerand, Socialist, again interpellated the Government regarding the Cretan question and the action to be taken by France. Prime Minister Meunier and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked that the consideration of the subject be deferred until Thursday. This was agreed to.

**ONLY GREEKS CAN JOIN.**

Minister Skouzes Sends Word That Aliens Cannot Enlist in the Army of King George.

Telegrams to the Journal from all parts of the United States tell of the burning desire of Greeks to go home and fight for the cause of King George if they can. Dr. T. Tinayris, Greek consul at Boston, said yesterday that from the town of Lowell, Mass., alone, he had received offers from 600 men to return. There are nearly twice that number in Boston who are willing to join them.

It is the intention of Greeks who cannot afford the cost of a passage to their native land, to make an appeal to the American people for assistance.

Aside from the Greeks who want to go into the contest for love of their native land, men of other nations who have no employment are offering their services as recruits if they can get transportation to Athens and a soldier's outfit. This has led to a dispatch from M. Skouzes, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Greece, notifying his subordinates that only Greeks are admitted to the Greek army.

**LOCAL GREEKS OFF TO WAR.**

A Company of 300 Organized and Ready to Proceed Against the Turk.

The Greeks in this city have organized a regiment—the Spartan Volunteers—which will sail for the Piræus on Saturday, fully three hundred strong. Over two hundred had enlisted up to an early hour last night, and signed their names to the rolls and deposited \$24 each to pay for their passage.

When the steamer Sarnia leaves this port Saturday, the regiment will be on board under command of Colonel Basil Glitras, one of the wealthiest and most popular members of the Greek colony in New York.

For a week past the organization of the regiment has been under way. At No. 191 Greenwich street the Spartan Club has for several years held its meetings. This organization of Greeks was both an athletic and social one. As soon as the news of a probable war at home reached them

they at once began organizing a company to go to Greece and do service.

Basil Glitras, a member of the firm of Glitras Brothers, who have three large floral establishments on Columbus avenue, near Seventy-second street, was quickly chosen to command the company. He had held an office in the Greek army equivalent in rank to that of a captain in the army of the United States, and is an enthusiastic military man. The company was formed and began drilling, with arms provided by the members, in the hall of the Spartan Club on Greenwich street.

**Soldiers' Wives Making a Flag.**

As soon as the call to arms from the King of Greece reached America and war seemed imminent, the Spartan Volunteers became a brigade and has now assumed the size of a regiment. Dozens of names have been added to the roll within the past few days. Some of the wives and sweethearts of the members have begun work on a flag for the regiment, and it is evident that fully three hundred and possibly more would want to go before the end of the week. Arrangements were at once begun. The agents of the steamship Sarnia, which was to sail for Greece to-morrow, were seen. They agreed to delay the sailing time from New York from Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and other cities before the Sarnia sails on Saturday, and will swell the total number in the regiment.

So rapidly did the ranks of the regiment swell that it became necessary to secure a larger hall than that of the Spartan Club on Greenwich street. One at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets was rented yesterday, the arms and accoutrements of the regiment were there, and the volunteers will report there for drill from to-day until Saturday. Business has been practically suspended among the Greeks and all of their time is given over to preparations for departure and the discussion of the situation at home. A number of Greeks will reach New York from Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and other cities before the Sarnia sails on Saturday, and will swell the total number in the regiment.

**All Swear Allegiance.**

Every man who goes on this expedition is compelled to take an oath of allegiance to his country and to swear that he will make no effort to visit his family or use the opportunities of the trip for any other purpose than to join the army of Greece. Every man who sails is expected to go as a soldier. None others will be taken. The flag, which is being made for the regiment, will be a long one—over twenty feet in length and entirely of silk. The regiment expects to be regularly enlisted in the army of King George as soon as they land, if they are allowed to land. For the question has arisen, and has been the subject of constant discussion, whether or not the powers will allow these reinforcements from America to effect a landing. As they will merely go on the passenger lists of the Sarnia as ordinary passengers, however, they do not believe that they can be stopped.

This war scare has been the means of fanning into a flame bitter dissensions that have existed for a long time—two years or more—in the Greek colony in New York. These dissensions have now reached such a pitch that all sorts of serious charges are made by both sides, involving the Greek priest, their Consul-General and the most prominent members of the Greek colony. One faction is headed by Consul-General Bonass, Father Papageorgopoulos and George Leias, who are the organizers and officers of a fund known as the Cretan Relief Fund. Opposed to them are Solon J. Vlasto, editor of the Greek paper *Aftandis*; B. Glitras and several others of less prominence. Their differences have partially arisen out of the fact that each side has been raising a fund of money to send to Greece. To add to this, some say that Vlasto wants to get Bonass's place as Consul-General.

# NOTHING LEFT FOR M'KINLEY TO GIVE.

Most of Cleveland's Appointees to Hold Their Places Under Civil Service Rules.

The New President Will Be Able to Send Abroad Only Thirty-six of His Republican Supporters.

Grover's "Extension Order" Ties the Hands of the Present Occupant of the White House. Popularity of Major McKinley.

By Alfred Henry Lewis.

Washington, March 9.—Following the in-

mon folk can get to him, and thereby Majors McKinley, in thus doing all that Cleveland didn't, and doing nothing he did, is upbuilding a structure of popular favor which may yet become his refuge from those storms which the next four years are bound to furnish.

McKinley is conducting his end of the game like a kindly, modest, sensible citizen, who is not so overcome by a successful present that he forgets either his origin or his destiny, or that he is to end as he began with the common people. I believe he is sincere in this; it is neither scheme nor assumption, and I feel like giving him credit for it. By the same token, so far as I am concerned, I intend to tell the truth about him and his unfoldment for the next quartet of years.

It is all making McKinley the hero of our local talk and incidentally the basis of much invidious comment on the departed Cleveland. Some bitter criticism is being passed in this connection upon that President for his manner of quitting the White House. Mrs. Cleveland met Mrs. McKinley alone and turned over the domestic side of the White House to her. Then Mrs. C. took a carriage at the rear door, drove alone to the station, and thence made her lone trip to Princeton, to the home which is so uninteresting to Cleveland in advance that he hasn't as yet set eyes on it.

Grover Went South.

Cleveland, on his surly part, after escorting McKinley to the mansion, took another carriage, ravished the public of a lighthouse boat and duckward sailed away out of that public service he had betrayed. From all I hear, it would seem that there are a lot of old-fashioned and foggy sentimentalists, who, under similar conditions, would have deferred ducks, and just at this crisis gone with their wives to their homes.

To-day McKinley and his Cabinet had a meeting—the first. Bliss wasn't there. Neither Bliss nor the public missed anything by that. There was no public business done. It was a case of handshake, jolly and get acquainted. A fashion of Cabinet cakewalk. Next week with "Congress on his hands," McKinley will get down to business (tariffs) and affairs will take a graver turn.

At the Cabinet meeting it was informally decided to go slow with appointments to office. There will be no hasty distribution of pla. So far there has been fully 15,000 written prayers for place and pla from as many hungry office hunters. They will have to wait, so says McKinley (Hanna); and they must summon patience, not to say fortitude.

This last will be necessary, as not one in one hundred can in the nature of things get an office. Cleveland has locked everything up as far as he could with civil service. An example will show. Of the several thousand foreign appointments which Cleveland filled, coming from Ambassador to Eng-

land down, down, down to the lowest, fittest typewriter, he has extended the civil service so as to cover all but thirty-six. McKinley will make only thirty-six appointments abroad.

Office Seekers Must Wait.

This means waiting and gnashing of teeth among the thousands of office seekers who, as Bob Ingersoll would say, are perched upon the dead limbs of expectancy, waiting for McKinley (Hanna) to call their names.

Speaking of office seeking and place filling, they are trying to give Ben Butterworth the Commission of Patents. The value of Butterworth just now engenders how the world goes round. Fourteen years ago Butterworth was a member of the House. So was McKinley. The latter didn't stay long. There were friends in his district, and while in his anxiety to serve his country McKinley was willing to take advantage of them, the House proper wasn't. It fired McKinley into outer darkness.

The investigation which fell out touching the Ohio election of that day showed frauds as glaring as those of the last election, which have not been, and will not be, investigated. The inquiry into the election frauds which unseated McKinley exhibited both Sherman and Foraker in a bad, painful plight. The three were a bit muddy when all was done. Butterworth, on his part, posed and showed as a proud, tried patriot all through this investigation. That's how it ended at that time. Butterworth came off with colors flying. McKinley, Sherman and Foraker limped away, torn and maimed by the teeth of the fraud hunt. That was fourteen years ago. To-day the aforesaid men in the mud—McKinley, Sherman and Foraker—are respectively President, Secretary of State and Senator. Butterworth, a private citizen, is offered a Jimmer commission. But he will decline.

McKinley Has No Guard.

McKinley is making a different program. The watchhouses are to come down; the twenty-four police will return to their beats; the side gates to the White House grounds are again unlocked; the President is visible to the naked eye; com-